

Daily Democrat.

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It is remarkable that the old Union has friends in power. We have no Unionists, but we have friends in power. We have no Unionists, but we have friends in power. We have no Unionists, but we have friends in power.

The theory leads to the supreme rule of a temporary majority; for any resistance to constitutional acts by a State would be war, and by the present theory as soon as war comes, the war power does legitimately what, with-out, would be unconstitutional. The theory, it will be seen, makes the Federal Government, not to act under chartered rights and powers, but practically, with supreme authority; for any resistance to an act of oppression gives the Federal Government, by military power, supreme authority, and places State rights and individual liberty under its control.

Our fathers, who they carried prepared the provisions of the Constitution, and scrutinized every word to be sure they were not creating a Government that could run into an unlimited despotism of a majority, which would soon crop out into a government of the few, did not foresee this dodge. They didn't see that this military army they provided to defend the civil, and be always subordinate to it, could really do what the civil power had no right to do.

But we are a progressive people, and have found out that the old Constitution was some-what vicious in its organization; that it sanctioned or tolerated grievous wrongs, and that, to live, it must be reformed after the model of latter-day sages and saints. The process of change, it will be seen, upsets the whole structure of the Government. We must have something new and better. We repeat, then, that our old Union has few or no friends in power. The Abolitionists North don't want it, and the Secessionists don't intend to have a Union of the old elements at all.

Now these revolutionists on both sides, for revolutionists they are, may be very wise for aught we know, but they don't believe in the wisdom of the old Union. They are wise about the above what is written. We hold the old Union the best government ever framed. If it be lost the best of its existence will be looked back to as the golden age of this country—the happy period for the white man and the negro. While it existed, it challenged the world's admiration. The apprehension was that it was too good to last. That old epithet: "I was wiser, wished to be better, took medicine and here I lie," will suit this country heretofore in these extremes have their way.

The radical shakes his head and replies, Ah, it's slavery that is the trouble; it's in danger and there would be no reconstruction. Not at all. Slavery is not essential to this Union. The States might abolish slavery to-day and not disturb a single item of the Federal Constitution or a single right of any State. Five or six States have done it since the Federal Constitution was formed. But the Federal Government can't do it without usurpation and suicide, much less can it impose conditions on States which are constituent parts of the Union. When such deeds are done and become precedents, our Federal Government is changed. It will require an entire revolution in its structure and principles, for they cannot consist with these new factions.

These factions are both striving to make something other than the old Union. It is a house divided against itself, said one; let us pull it down and rebuild on the doctrine of unity and concord to our style. No, said the other, we admit that the house is divided against itself, let us take our half and go yours. We will arrange our part to suit ourselves; you can do likewise with yours. Sensible people, who fell into the back ground, knew that it was those factions, not the house, divided; that no better house could be built; that those factions were but wretched cobblers; but what's gone with all the sensible people, who knew they had the best Government in the world, and they know it now, North and South? They were a majority once; perhaps may be again.

The New York Herald has some malice against Gen. Grant. What for we hardly know; but its existence is evident. Here when that cool soldier has been going on in a plain, every-day sort of way capturing forts, men, guns, etc., because it is his business, and not for any other reason if we may judge by his plain, phlegmatic and clear language. The world has looked on, wondered, and admired this hero in the plain uniform and cigar, so different from the imaginative pictures of military distinction. What one so unpretending could have done to induce the Herald to put him up as a mark as candidate for the Presidency, we can't say. But the Herald does it; does it persistently; keeps doing it every day, more and more.

It is a most reckless and determined man. It is wrong and unjust to Grant. It is an adroit "movement" to defeat him. Politics is a fatal flaw for our Generals. There are McClellan, Rosecrans, and some others who were dragged into politics, and forthwith their heads were in the basket and their blood in the sawdust.

In the tales of witchcraft, we read it was the custom of the wizard scribe to fashion an image of clay and give it the name of their victim. Thereupon they thrust pins into it and otherwise tortured the inanimate image, which caused acute and real suffering to the poor fellow whom it was made to represent. The same ingenious plan is adopted by the modern Magi of the quill and scissiors, and the Herald is a sort of head devil or Hecate in that sort of work. It sticks the name of some distinguished hero to some phantom of its own imagination; calls it President, and forthwith it is belabored, pinched, pricked, stabbed and burned, while, in lingering torment, the innocent victim of its brain and blame dies, politically, affording at once a relief to him and the public.

It would seem cruel to notice all the persons whom the Herald has remorselessly tortured in this way. It is like reading a roll of the inquisition, but still a lesson might be derived from it. It has in this same inhuman manner disposed of McClellan, Lincoln, Banks, Chase, Rosecrans, Blair, Seward, and some dozen others within the last few months, and yet comes with its greedy appetite to this latest meal as if it had never victimized any one. It even yawns in the article advocating Grant's claims that it never has done so, and yet still urges his acceptance of the position. This is as cool as the Sawdust Island's river.

Dr. Breckinridge's Thanksgiving Theology.
On the 30th day of November, when the voice of the nation raised in thanksgiving for the recent success of our arms, Dr. Breckinridge delivered a sermon in Louisville of so much force and beauty that it is a rare treat to the patriot, and seems wholly unworthy of the philosopher and Christian.

His discourse, while it speaks a wonderful Biblical scholarship and an ability to give expression to every shade of thought in the phraseology of Holy Writ, while it is the highest creditable to the patriot, seems wholly unworthy of the philosopher and Christian.

1. "War," says Dr. Breckinridge, "like pestilence and famine, is a scourge which God employs in the course of His adorable providence, and from which, as from all evil, it is all evil, whether it bring forth good or evil." And so it is all evil, whether it bring forth good or evil, whether it bring forth good or evil, whether it bring forth good or evil.

It is now proposed to improve the Allegheny, and make a connection at or near Buffalo with the enlarged Erie canal, which, with the improved navigation of the Ohio, will make a grand ship canal from Cairo to New York. The Allegheny is now navigable as far as Olean, N. Y., and in high water by its west branch, French Creek, as far as Waterford, Pa., within fourteen miles of Lake Erie, at Erie.

Our fathers are useful for carrying passengers, express freight, and to move the great bulk of the freight on the shortest lines to the water courses. Flour, grain, and the hog products can be carried Eastward to the seaboard for one-half what it now costs, and all producers, especially in the Ohio Valley, are deeply interested in having these great improvements made.

They would pay good dividends whether undertaken by private companies or by the Government. The great Erie canal has been a source of revenue to the State of New York, and the business has increased steadily year by year with the growth of the great West, and it would be the same with this proposed improvement if carried out.

The Ohio river is occasionally a very useful stream, for a few days at a time, but unless it does better service than it generally does it might about as well be dried up. Its improvements will cost a good deal of money it is true, but what of that? It is estimated that the Erie canal cost twelve millions of dollars as much as expended on the Ohio river in three or four days. A company taking hold of the undertaking might get aid in some form from the General Government and by individual States, and would stand a far better chance for making fair dividends upon the stock than the great majority of railroad projects.

We know it has been a serious question among practical men heretofore, whether any practical plan could be adopted to accomplish this improvement, but it is more than probable that the difficulties will disappear when engineers shall put their heads together in consideration of the subject. Our Board of Trade have referred some new plans to a committee, and it is hoped that some valuable action may result from it.

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EMMIT'S COLUMN.

CLOSING OUT SALE

WINTER

DRESS GOODS,

J. R. EMMIT & CO'S

East side Fourth Street, bet. Market and Jefferson.

Louisville, Ky.

10,000 Yards

AMERICAN PRINTS,

AT 18 TO 22 CENTS.

2,387 yards Griselda Plaids, at 25 CENTS.

COLORADO ALPACAS, At 75 to 80 cents.

BLACK AND WHITE ALPACAS, At 75 cents.

HEAVY PLAID LUSTERS, At 50 cents.

PLAIN COLORED SILKS, At \$1.50, former price \$1.75.

ALL-WOOL FRENCH MERINOES, At One Dollar.

FRENCH MERINOES, At \$1.25, former price \$1.50.

EXTRA FRENCH MERINOES, At \$1.50, former price \$1.75.

REPT MERINOES, At One Dollar.

PRINTED REPT DELAINES, At 45c, former price 60c.

SCOTCH PLAIDS, At 60 cents.

MANCHESTER DELAINES, At 30 to 35 cents.

ENGLISH PRINTED DELAINES, At 25 cents.

J. R. EMMIT & CO.

LADIES' BALMORAL SKIRTS, From \$2.50 to \$4.50.

MISSSES' & CHILDREN'S BAL. SKIRTS, From \$2 to \$3.

BALLADVALE FLANNELS.

SHAKER FLANNELS, 4-4 and 10-4.

SHIRTING FLANNELS.

TABLE LINENS, Very Cheap.

BLEACHED AND BROWN SHEETINGS, Best makes.

BLEACHED SHIRTINGS, All qualities.

SHIRT FRONTS, All qualities.

IRISH LINENS, From 50c to \$1.

Cloakings.

BLACK CLOAKING CLOTHS, From \$2.50 to \$5.

COLORADO CLOAKING CLOTHS, At \$2.50, \$3, \$4 & \$5.

Ladies' Cloth Cloakings.

At 25 per cent. less than for other prices.

LADIES' SONTAGS, LINE & HANDKERCHIEFS, At 12 1-2 cents each.

LADIES' COTTON HOSE, All qualities.

Blankets.

BED BLANKETS, From \$8 to \$13.

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EXTRA TRAVELING BLANKETS, From \$10 to \$12.

Latest Style Hoop Skirts.

CLOTHS & CASSIMERES, For Men's and Boys' Wear.

J. R. EMMIT & CO.

GOODS FOR NEGRO WEAR.

100 pieces extra heavy 4-4 Lexington Jeans;

Beverly Jeans;

6-4 Full Cloths;

Extra heavy 4-4 White Linseys;

Extra heavy 4-4 plain col'd do;

Plain Linseys;

Heavy Plaid Osmaburgs;

Heavy Shirting Checks & Stripes;

Heavy Brown Domestic;

Country Knit Socks;

At the lowest prices wholesale or retail, at

J. R. EMMIT & CO'S,

409 N. Fourth St., bet. Market and Jefferson.

TELEGRAPHIC

Congressional Proceedings.
Gen McClellan's Report Transmitted
Report of Gen. Averill's Expedition
State and Important Southern News.

The Bombardment of Charleston.
 Lauegard Inspects Fort Sumter.
 The Rebel Steamer Pampero Seized.
 Two Days Later Foreign News.

Further Particulars of the Fight.

Cann Received no Internal Injury

LXXXVIIIth Congress—First Session.
SENATE.
WASHINGTON, December 23.
Mr. Wade introduced a bill relative to

Members of Congress acting as attorneys, agents, or agents, in cases in which the United States is defendant: referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Wilson offered the following, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to inform the Senate whether persons are engaged to service or labor by the laws of Delaware, Maryland, Western Virginia, Kentucky or Missouri have been enrolled according to

provisions of the act for calling out the national forces, and for other purposes, enacted March 3d, 1863, and if not, why such bill has not been made.

Mr. Trumbull, resolution inquiring for the uses of Major and Brigadier Generals without command larger than a brigade; extent of their rank, and pay of their servants, with the amount of rations for them, &c., was taken up and adopted.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The Speaker appointed the following gentlemen as a select committee on National Bank: Rust, of Maine; Spaulding and Kelly, of Pennsylvania; Cravens, of Indiana; Hooper, of Massachusetts; Frank, of New York; Harrison, of Illinois; Thomas, of Maryland; and, of Rhode Island, and Chandler, of New York.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of War, in compliance with Mr. Cox's resolution, transmitting the report of General McClellan concerning the organization and operations of the army of the Potomac while Commander-in-Chief.

affairs, reported a bill to facilitate the payment of bounties and arrears of pay due the services of wounded and deceased soldiers. Referred.

Mr. Schenck, from the same committee, read a bill to create a bureau of military intelligence; also, a bill to repeal part of the enactment act, the sole effect of the bill being to unite the two classes into one; to take effect on and after its passage.

Mr. Edwards Wood said the congressional

Mr. Schenck, in reply, said that the Committee on Military Affairs would not report a sailing bill. They, however, were assiduously engaged in considering amendments to the act more effective.

HEREAS, The conscription law is oppressive, unjust and unconstitutional, because it is from the States the command of their militia; therefore, *Resolved*, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to bring in a bill for the repeal of the act and substitution of some constitutional and just bill for the immediate disarming of our armies.

joint resolution, adjourned until the 5th
January, 1864.

WASHINGTON, December 23.

General McClellan's report was transmitted
to the House to-day. It consists of 165 fool-
scap pages, and is divided into four parts. It
includes as follows:

I shall not forget that when I was ordered
to command the troops for the defense of
Capital, the orders with whom I had

draped so much anxiety and pains and suffered of the war, had not lost their confidence as their commander. They sprang to call with all their vigor, discipline and rage. I led them into Maryland fifteen miles after they had fallen back defeated before Washington, vanquished the enemy on rugged heights of South Mountain, pushed him to the hard-fought field of Antietam, drove him, broken and dispirited, across

retomae into Virginia. The army had of rest after their experience of battles, marches, with scarcely an interval of repose, which they had gone through from the time of leaving for the peninsula to the time of their return to Washington, the defeat in Virginia, the victory at South Mountain and Antietam; and it was not surprising that they were in a large degree destitute of the absolute necessities to do effective duty. Their shoes were worn out, blankets lost and

hiding in rags; in short, the army was unfit for active service, and an interval for rest and equipment was necessary.

When the slowly forwarded supplies came and the army across the river, removed, rebed and in good order and discipline, and showed the retreating force to a position where I was confident of victory; but when I found the movement and while my advanced guard was actually in contact with the mv. I was removed from the command.

and am devoutly gratified to God that my campaign with this brave army was crowned with a victory which saved the nation from the greatest peril that it had ever undergone, had I not accomplished my purpose.

And by this report the army of the Potomac is placed high on the roll of the history of the world, its deeds will enable the nation which it belongs to know that it is always prepared for battle, brave, firm, steadfast and

I never called on it in vain, nor will I ever. It has never had cause to attribute its success under myself or other commanders to any failure of patriotism in that noble body of American soldiers. No man can justly charge upon any portion of that army, from the commanding general to the private, any lack of devotion to the United States Government, and to the cause of the Constitution and Union. They have proved

Where we fought we have scarcely more claim to the honor of a nations reverence than the survivors to the justice of a nations gratitude.

The report covers the period from the twenty-sixth of July, 1861, to November 7, 1862.

WASHINGTON, December 23.

The following official report was received from Gen. Halleck to-day:

I have the honor to report that I cut the Virginia and Tennessee railroad at Salem on the 16th inst., and have arrived safely at this place with my command. At Salem three depots were destroyed containing 2,000 barrels of flour, 10,000 bushels of wheat, 10,000 bushels of shelled corn, 50,000 bushels of oats and 300 barrels of meat, several cords of lumber

3000 barrels of flour, several cords of lumber, 3000 sacks of salt, 31 boxes of clothing, 20 bales of cotton, 100 wagons and a large amount of harness, shoes, saddles, equipment, oil, tar and various other stores. The telegraph was cut and destroyed for half a mile. The water-station, turp-tube and three bridges were burned, and the track torn up and the rails heated and destroyed as much as possible. In six hours five bridges and several culverts were destroyed over an extent

My march was retarded occasionally by the steepness of the mountains and by the ice roads. I was obliged to swim my command across the river, and to draw the artillery with ropes, across the rapids of the creek seven times in twenty-four hours. On my return I found six separate commands, extending from Staunton to New River, upon all available roads to prevent my

turn. I captured a dispatch from Generals Jones to General Early, giving me his position and that of Jackson at Clifton Forge. I marched from the front of Jones to that of Jackson. At night his outposts were pressed in at a gallop by the 5th Virginia mounted infantry, and two bridges across Jackson river saved all, though sagboats had been piled ready to ignite. My column, about four miles long, hastened across regardless of the enemy, until all but my ambulances and a few

troops and one regiment had passed, with a strong effort was made to take the first bridge which they did not succeed. The ammunition and some sick were lost, and by the darkness and difficulties the last regiment

Philadelphia Market.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31.
 Raisins—Generally dull.
 1st—Qu. Scales of extra family at 97; 50 lb. 52.
 2nd—Quiet. Red, #1 60.01 54. White, #1 50.02 53.
 3rd—Firm. Yellow, #1 15
 4th—Quiet, and doing.
 5th—Hardly enough doing to fix quotations.
 6th 25 23 25; refined in bond, 30 24 21; free 30 23 20.
 7th—Firm; held at 30 23 20.

New Orleans Market.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 31, 1893.
 On-Business was to a fair extent, comprising 945
 bbls at at private sale, embracing 4 bales pickled
 1000, of which 37 sold at 40c, and 11 at 40c;
 1 ordinary to low middle at 70c, and 3000 at prices
 but unsold.

[illegible]

FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 12, 1983.

Com—Sales embraced 189 bales, and went **up** at very heavy, bidding commanding as high as 75¢/lb. The major buyers were **W. H. Patterson**, 100-200 for fair, 1 lb. for full fair, 11 1/2¢/lb. for prime, 12¢/lb. for yellow charifed, and 9 1/2¢/lb. and 12¢ for seconds from the **W. H. Patterson** order, 11¢/lb. for fully fair and 12¢ for prime to choice.

Wool—Market was quiet to day at yesterday's level. The sales to day embraced 500 sacks Louisiana **Wool** at \$1.70 and 500 sacks extra at \$1.30 per bush. The **Wool** market was **down** 25¢.

Stocks The stock is **down** and the market is dull and quiet.

Sales embraced about 2500 bbls, as follows: 300 at \$4.00, 100 at \$4.25, 100 at \$4.50, 100 at \$4.75, 100 at \$4.88 1/2, 100 at \$4.25, 300 or less at \$4.00.

at \$8 75, 100 do, at \$8 75; 200 choice extra, 100 in two equal lots at \$9 12 1/2, and 100 do at \$9 10.

—A lot of 150 bbls meso sold at \$19 per bbl.

—The market for the landing at \$19 per bbl.

—The market for the ware of onions they may be selling at \$2 25 per bbl. Potatoes are selling on the spot at \$2, and apples at \$2 50 per bbl.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, Dec 23.

Cattle, per cent.—First quality, \$11@12; ordinary, \$10@11; common, \$8 50@9 00, and inferior 8@8 50.

—Per head—Extra, \$4 50@5; prime, \$4@4 50; ordinary, \$3 50@4; common, \$3 00@3 50, and inferior 2 50@3.

—Cows, per pound—Corn-fed, 5 1/2@6 1/4; still fed, 5 1/4@5 3/4.

Receipts of the week—Beef, 5,580; Cows, 4,584; Sheep and Lambs, 3,757; Swine, 44,652.

TELEGRAPH MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 22.—P. M.

Firm but quiet; superfine at \$5 75@5 80, and extra \$6 00@5 90. Wheat—Red at \$1 25@1 30 and in the market; white \$1 25@1 40, and hardly any old. Corn steady at 90c for new, and 81 @ 80c for old. Rye at 90@81c. Whisky sold at 80c. Hogs active; sold at \$6 75@8.00 the averages brought \$7 50—(ts of 4000). No change in provisions. Mess pork \$19 25@19 50, and lard at 12 1/2c, but both are generally held materially higher. Green shoulders sold at 10c, and hams at 9c. Groceries steady. Clover active demand at \$7 25@7 50; sales large; chiefly native demand. Timothy \$2 90@3, and active. 1. Exchange steady.

NEW YORK, December 25.—P. M.
on without decided change.
pen opened quiet for about \$c lower, and closed
better at 95 5/16 75 for extra State, 97 5/16 75 for
ra round-hoop Ohio, and 97 5/16 90 for trade
W. Wyke opened excited and firmer, closing
parted last evening. It sold at 95 5/16 75, with rumors
as high as 95c. Wheat heavy, and 100 lbs for Mil-
49 1/2 for Chicago, 51 1/2 for St. Louis, 51 1/2 for Mil-
c, 55 for old do in store, 51 5/16 35 for an-
awaukee, 51 5/16 25 for winter red western, 51 1/2
for amber Michigan. Corn heavy and declining,
1 25 for spring mixed western in store, chiefly
82 1/2 30 about. Oats a shade firmer, and in fair
at 50 5/16 35 for western. Wool firm, and in fair
at 75 5/16 35 for domestic fleece, and fleece at 75c.
um very firm; crude, 33c; refined firm, 35c; ro-

hond 66c, for January delivery. Pork firms, good demand at \$15 35@19.75 for old mess, \$12@ new do, \$15 20@14 for prime, and \$17@18 for prime Beef steady. Cut meat's quiet and firm. Bacon a fair request at 12c, city western short clear at 10c and to Cumberland cut, for February, at 10½c, and hogs firm at 7½@8½c. Lard firm at 12@13c. May in brisk demand at 7½ per cent. Sterling quiet 100½. Gold opened at 32½, and closed steady Government stocks steady. Stocks dull and preferred Western 25; Genesee 18½; Cleveland 129½; 106; New York Central 123½; Erie 117½; 125; Reading 118½; Michigan Central 129½ and Terre Haute, 61½.

[From the Richmond White.]

Charleston Courier makes a timely suggestion in mending the attention of our Government to the irrigation and cultivation of Callaya for the preservation of the health of our soldiers. This article has a far effect upon the liver, and guards the system from disease by exposure and irregular diet. It is at the great success of the Plantation Mitters of Lake, which, previous to our unhappy difficulties, and in most Southern homes, was owing to the use of Callaya bark, which it contained as one of the principal ingredients. "In confirmation of this, we have had several distinguished statesmen and

know that we have the best and most popular line in the world. We are not afraid to show what imposed of

DIANA BARK has been celebrated for over two hundred years, and was sold during the reign of Louis XVI, of France, for the enormous price of six ounces in silver. It is remarkable for Dyspepsia, Febrile Weakness, Constipation, &c.

DIAMILLA BARK.—For Diarrhoea, Colic, and disease of stomach and bowels.

DILOX.—For Inflammation of the Lungs and Dropsical Affections.

DRINKER FLOWERS.—For enfeebled digestion.

KIDNEY FLOWERS.—Aromatic, stimulant, and tonic—Invigorating in nervous debility.

FERRO-CHALK.—For Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c.

FEZ.—An aromatic carminative: creating flesh, and milk; much used by mothers nursing.

B. T. - 1860 - E.

...this wonderful ingredient, of Spanish origin, lending beauty to the complexion and brilliancy to the hair, is yet unknown to the commerce of the world. We withhold its name for the present.

...embargo and quickly howl about the Plantation Bitters, but the following is what's the matter, and they let it:

PLANTATION BITTERS WILL CURE
Cold Extremities and Feverish Lips.
Sour Stomach and Feid Breath.
Flatulency and Indigestion.
Nervous Affections.
Excessive Fatigue and Short Breath.
Pain over the Eyes.

Mental Despondency.
Prostration, Great Weakness.
Sallow Complexion, Weak Bowels.
LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPEPSIA.

is particularly recommended to Clergymen, Ministers, Lawyers, and persons of sedentary habits. Also delicate females and weak persons who require a stimulant, free digestion, good appetite and clear all faculties.

is sold by all respectable Apothecaries, Druggists, Grocers, Saloons, Country Stores, &c.

particular that each bottle bears the fac-simile of signature on a steel-plate label, with our private mark stamped over the signature.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
144 N. 3RD ST. N. Y.

Gold Wanted.
THE HIGHEST PRICE WILL BE PAID FOR GOLD,
at my office, on Third Street, near Main.
J. Q. A. ODOR.

LADIES' FURS.
Elegant sets of
J. L. B. B. & M. L. C.

Also, a large stock of
MEDIUM AND LOWER GRADE FURS,
At less than Eastern prices, at
WM. F. OSBORN'S,
222 Main st., bet. Second and Third.

Kentucky Money

WANTED BY
HUGHES & ROBINS, Bankers,
No. 547 Main street, by State and St.

A close-up photograph of a piece of aged, yellowed paper. The paper has a mottled, textured appearance with various shades of beige and light brown. Along the bottom edge, there is a prominent, dark, irregular tear or hole that runs horizontally across the width of the frame. Above this tear, there are some very faint, illegible markings that appear to be remnants of text or a stamp, possibly in a non-Latin script. The overall lighting is somewhat uneven, with the top of the paper appearing slightly brighter than the bottom.

